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CAMELLIAS

## Monticello Nursery Co. MONTICELLO • FLORIDA




# MR. F. A. MAHAN <br> President and Manager MONTICELLO NURSERY CO. 

The Nursery business is his vocation, and fishing his avocation. He goes after big things, and the trout he is holding is one of them.

Mr. Mahan is the third generation of his family in the Nursery business, and has spent his life in the study of the best methods of growing plants and trees and in the best varieties for the Southern States. The largest and finest pecan grown, the MAHAN variety, was introduced by Mr. Mahan, and is a major contribution to the pecan industry.

## TERMS OF BUSINESS

## ORDERING

Please state name of plant, size, and price on each variety wanted. Orders will be handled promptly during the planting scason, and orders booked in advance of shipping season will be shipped at the proper planting-time.

Plants marked $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. are dug with a ball of earth and sewed in burlap. They will weigh considerably more than bare-rooted plants, and in any quantity should be shipped by freight or truck line. Bare-root plants are dug bare-rooted and can be shipped by express at low cost. All prices quoted are f.o.b. Monticello, Fla.

## TERMS OF PAYMENT

Cash with order, or 25 per cent cash with order and balance C. O. D.

## GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant and tree to be in healthy condition, up to grade and frrst class in every respect. A state certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment.

## CLAIMS

If by some chance an error should occur, it will be promptly rectified if claim is made within 10 days of receipt of goods.


## Pecans as Big as Eggs

You have heard of a Pecan as big as an egg, and here it is. This is a photo of two clusters of MAHAN Pecans. The very heavy crops MAHAN trees produce are the result of a large number of nuts per cluster (note 6 in one cluster, 9 in the other), and of the giant size of the nuts themselves. It takes only 33 MAHAN nuts to weigh a pound, as compared to 48 to 72 nuts of other improved varieties.

The MAHAN Pecan is an extra-vigorous grower, has large leaves, and makes a wellshaped shade tree for your yard. In addition, it is such an early bearer that you can expect a crop of nuts the second or third year, or about three years sooner than any other kind will produce.

In addition to being a giant in size, the MAHAN has such a thin shell that it cracks almost as easily as a peanut, and is chock-full of rich, delicious meat. For home use it is unexcelled, and for commercial plantings the greatest profit producer we have found in over 30 years in the Pecan business.

A few MAHAN trees in your yard will give you all the fine Pecans you can use, and some to bring in a little extra income. A small orchard properly cared for will soon be paying you a fair living income.

PRICES ON MAHAN PECAN TREES


Please use special order blank inclosed for MAHAN tree orders. For additional information, write for special MAHAN Circular.


## Landscape Service

TIHE MONTICELLO NURSERY COMPANY is equipped to lay out plans for landscaping your home, whether it is a single lot or an estate. We invite your inquiries, and can help you to get a landscape planting pleasing in effect and permanent in its beauty.

Our long experience in this business enables us to select plant material with the view of its ultimate appearance. Plants must be selected for certain places which will not get too large-for instance, under windows, varieties should be used which will not grow up too high and block the windows. In other cases, plants which will grow well in considerable shade must be used, while, in still other places, plants standing full sun all the time will be necessary.

Again, in the matter of flowering plants, a sequence of flowers can be worked out to give some colorful blooms nearly aIl the year. In this it is necessary to know the color of the flowers and the blooming period so that those plants coming close together will have flowers which blend and not clash.

In laying out a plan for you, we take all these things into consideration, and can give you the best possible effect for the amount you wish to spend.

If you have a new home to landscape, or if you wish to rearrange your present planting, or plant an outdoor living-room, just write us what your particular problem is, and we will arrange to make a plan for you.


Abelia grandiflora

## Broad-Leaved Evergreens

You will find the plants listed here to be especially useful in hedges and borders. They all may safely be planted outdoors in Florida. They lend distinction to any home planting and become a source of increasing satisfaction as years go by. A well-planted home is a good investment, and you will never regret the time, expense and work necessary to have one of your own.
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. Gracefully drooping branches clothed with dark green leaves all year round. Fragrant little flowers are borne from spring to late fall. Widely used for hedges.

| Natural growth; bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in.. . . . . | \$0 20 | \$175 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 30 | 250 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 45 | 400 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 75 | 650 |
| Sheared plants. |  |  |
| 18 to 24 in. | 30 | 250 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 50 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . |  |  |

For plants $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$., add 50 per cent to above prices.
ARDISIA crenulata. Christmas Berry. Excellent grown in a shady place. Bright red berries borne at Christmas-time. $\quad \$ 0$ Each $\quad \$ 10$ $\begin{array}{ll}21 / 2 \text {-in. pots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \$ 0 & 40 \\ 60 & \$ 350 \\ 6 \text {-in. pots. . . . . . . . } & 50\end{array}$
AUCUBA japonica variegata. Gold-dust Plant. A very hardy shrub that needs a rich, welldrained soil. Dark green Ieaves, with yellow markings. Good in the border. Each 10 $\begin{array}{rl}8 \text { to } 12 \text { in., } B_{\&} \text { B............ } \$ 0 \quad 50 & \$ 450 \\ 12 \text { to } 18 \text { in., } & B_{\&} \text { B. . . . . . . . . } \\ 75 & 60\end{array}$
BERBERIS Sargentiana. Sargent's Barberry. An evergreen shrub with leaves of several shades of green on the new shoots. About 6 feet high when full grown. Each 10

$\begin{array}{lllll}24 \text { to } 30 \text { in., } B \& B . . . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ & 1 & 50 & 13 & 25 \\ 30 \text { to } 36 \text { in., } B \& B . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ . ~ & 20\end{array}$



Gardenia florida
BUXUS japonica. Japanese Boxwood. Very dark, close-growing, evergreen shrub for hedges or tub use. Grows rapidly. Each 10

| to 8 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. |  | \$2 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 50 | 450 |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. |  |  |
| 18 to 24 in., B\&B. | 175 | 1500 |

B. sempervirens. English Boxwood. The very popular variety so much used for edging and formal gardens. Glossy, fresh green foliage.

| in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$0 25 | \$200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., B \& B. | 50 |  |
| 12 to 15 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 75 | 650 |
| 15 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 100 | 900 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 175 | 1500 |
| 24 to 30 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |

CALLISTEMON rigidus. Bottle-Brush. Very distinctive, long, bright red flowers in the shape of a bottle-brush. Leaves long and very narrow. Hardy in the South. 6-in. pots.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 075 & \$ 650\end{array}$
CAMELLIA Thea. Tea Plant. A hardy evergreen plant with fragrant white flowers. Very good in moist, shady places.

| Each | 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 125$ | $\$ 1000$ |
| 175 | 1500 |

CLEYERA japonica. A fine evergreen with fragrant, creamy white flowers and dark, glossy green leaves with red midrib. Red berries in winter.

Each
$\$ 100$$\$ 9^{10} 00$


COTONEASTER pannosa. Small leaves that are silvery underneath. White flowers followed by red fruits. A beautiful hardy shrub.


DAPHNIPHYLLUM macropodum. A small
evergreen tree with oblong leaves. Black fruit.
Each 10

ELÆAGNUS pungens. A most satisfactory
evergreen shrub. Leaves are dark green
above, silvery beneath, with brown scales.
Fragrant flowers and red fruit. Vigorous growth.

Each
10


FEIJOA Sellowiana. Pineapple Guava. A very interesting, compact-growing evergreen for foundations or borders. Dark green foliage with purplish red flowers often hidden beneath.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Each } \\
& \$ 125
\end{aligned} \$ 11^{10} 00
$$

$\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 25 & \$ 1500\end{array}$
GARDENIA florida. Cape Jasmine. The wellloved favorite of the South. Everybody knows its fragrant white flowers and shiny dark leaves. Each 10

| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$0 75 \$650 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 100900 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 1501350 |

ILEX cornuta. Chinese Holly. Evergreen shrub with shining leaves and strong spines. Blooms in June and July. Scarlet berries.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | \$150 | \$13 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 225 | 2000 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 400 | 3500 |



Callistemon (Bottle-Brush)


Ilex opaca. See page 17

Ilex latifolia. Broad-leaved Holly. Evergreen tree with broad shining leaves and red berries.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$150 | \$13 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 225 | 2000 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 350 | 3250 |

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 5004500
I. vomitoria. Yaupon. Very good for foundation planting or borders. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Compact and bushy; red berries.
Sheared columnar plants.
Each
18 to 24 in., B\&B.
$\$ 125$
2 to 3 ft
75
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 375
$\$ 1100$
1100
1500
2250

ILLICIUM anisatum. Anise Tree. Small tree or shrub reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Narrow, upright habit of growth. Hardy.

Each 10


JASMINUM floridum. A hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub with bright yellow flowers.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots . . . . . . . . .{ }^{\text {Each }} 60 \quad \$ 0^{10} 50
\end{aligned}
$$

J. primulinum. Primrose Jasmine. Gracefully


LAUROCERASUS caroliniana. Cherry Laurel. A very fine native evergreen shrub with dark green, glossy foliage and small, fragrant flowers in close racemes. Glossy, greenish black fruit. A slow grower but eventually attains Iarge size. Each 10 Sheared specimens in columnar form.


LIGUSTRUM lucidum. Glossy Ligustrum
Very bushy and compact, with dark, waxy leaves and white flowers in panicles. Birds Iove the large bunches of black berries. Excellent for foundation, hedge, or specimen planting, for it can be either pruned or allowed to grow into a small tree.

|  |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to | 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | \$100 | \$9 00 |
| 2 to | $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 125 | 1100 |
| 3 to | 4 ft ., B B B. | 200 | 1750 |
| 4 to | 5 ft ., B\&B. | 350 | 3250 |
| 5 to | 6 ft ., B B B |  | 4500 |
| 6 to | 8 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 750 | 6500 |

Ligustrum coriaceum. An ornamental, dwarf shrub with very dark, crinkled leaves.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 125 | 1000 |



Ligustrum lucidum

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

Ligustrum excelsum superbum. White Variegated Ligustrum. Very showy variety with leaves variegated green and white. A rapid grower.
L. japonicum aureum. Gold-tipped Ligustrum. Strong, upright grower with leaves margined yellow or gold. Very attractive. Above two varieties:

| Fach |  | 10 |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 1$ | 00 | $\$ 9$ | 00 |
| 1 | 50 | 13 | 50 |
| 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 |
| 4 | 00 | 35 | 00 |
| 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |

L. ovalifolium variegatum. Variegated California Privet. A strong-growing variety with bright green leaves marbled pale yellow. White flowers in panicles.

Each 10

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 00 \$9 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{8} \mathrm{~B}$. | $150 \quad 1350$ |
| 4 to 5 ft ., B\&B. | 2001750 |

MAHONIA Bealei. Japanese Holly-Grape. A bushy shrub with broad, smooth leaflets. Yellow flowers followed by dark purple berries.

| 12 to 18 in., B | Each $\$ 075$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 100900 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | $150 \quad 1350$ |

NANDINA domestica. A very striking and desirable evergreen shrub. Small white flowers in panicles a foot long. Both the berries and the leaves turn a beautiful red in winter. Grows in either sun or shade but should be well watered.

| ould be well watered. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 18 to 24 in., B\&B. | 00 | 900 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 150 | 1350 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 250 | 2250 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 400 | 3500 |



Nandina domestica


Pittosporum Tobira
OLEA fragrans. Sweet Olive. A dwarf evergreen with bright green leaves and small, fragrant, white flowers.

Each 10 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 100 \$ 900$ 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&}$ B............. 1501350

OSMANTHUS Fortunei. A compact evergreen shrub with spiny leaves and fragrant flowers.


PHOTINIA glabra. Red-leaved Photinia. An evergreen shrub to 10 feet in the South. Reddish leaves and white flowers in panicles.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 25 | \$1100 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}$ \& B . | 175 | 1500 |

P. serrulata. Low Photinia. Dark, glossy leaves and large clusters of white flowers, Very attractive.

Each 10


PITTOSPORUM Tobira. One of the best evergreens for seaside planting; does well in either sun or shade. Can be pruned to any shape and is splendid for foundations or hedges. Shiny, dark green foliage.

Each 10

| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 00 \$900 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., B\&B. | 1751500 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | $250 \quad 2250$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 3753500 |

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

Pittosporum Tobira variegata. A variety with leaves variegated with white.
Each 10


PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Firethorn A shrub with thorny branches and small, narlow leaves. White flowers and orange-red berries in winter.

| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$125 \$11 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | $250 \quad 2250$ |
| 4 to 6 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\text {\& }} \mathrm{B}$. | $400 \quad 3500$ |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 7506500 |

RAPHIOLEPIS indica. India-Hawthorn. A low-branched shrub requiring a fairly heavy soil. Thick leaves and sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers.
Each 10
12 to 18 in., $\left.\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{|llll}\$ 1 & 00 & \$ 9 & 00 \\ 18 & \text { to } 24 \text {-in. spread. . . . . . . . } & 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 13 & 50 \\ 2 \text { to 3-ft. spread. . . . . . . . } & 25 & 20 & 00\end{array}\right)$
R. japonica. Japanese Hawthorn. A much larger and faster-growing variety. Large panicles of beautiful white flowers in winter.

Each 10

| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$1 $25 \quad \$ 1100$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., B \& B$. | $\begin{array}{r}175 \\ 250 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A small-leaved shrub with sweet flowers followed by black berries. A good hedge plant. 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$.

Each 10 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. $\$ 060 \quad \$ 500$ 100900 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$.
$150 \quad 1350$
STRANVÆSIA Davidiana. An evergreen from China, reaching a height of 20 feet. White flowers in terminal clusters; fruit is a small red or orange pome.

18 to 24 in., $B \& B . . . . . . . . .$.
2 to 3 ft., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . . . . . . . . .$.


Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi (Firethorn)

VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM. Sweet
Viburnum. An evergreen with sweetscented, white flowers. Growth vigorous and compact-spreading. A most desirable and highly recommended garden shrub for the South.


Viburnum macrophyllum. Big-Ieaf Viburnum. An upright grower with shiny foliage and white flowers.
V. Tinus. SmaII-leaf Viburnum. A bush reaching 10 feet, covered with creamy white flowers in February. For specimens or hedges.

| Above two varieties: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 125 | 1100 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 175 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 250 | 2250 |



Gardenia florida. See page 6


## Coniferous Evergreens

BIOTA (Thuja) orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. Rather tall and loose-growing unless sheared back. Can be trained to any shape.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft ., B \& B . | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 100 | 900 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 150 | 1350 |
| 5 to 6 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 225 | 2000 |

B. orientalis aurea conspicua. Goldspire Arborvitæ. A lovely tall-growing golden variety.

Each 10

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 25 \$11 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{8} \mathrm{~B}$. | $200 \quad 1750$ |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | $300 \quad 2750$ |
| 5 to 6 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 4003750 |

B. orientalis aurea nana. Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ. Dwarf and compact in growth. Flattened branches retaining their golden glint all year. Very popular for use in tubs and urns.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$0 75 | \$650 |
| 15 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 100 | 900 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 125 | 1100 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 200 | 1750 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$.. | 300 | 2750 |

B. orientalis bonita. Dwarf Globe Arborvitæ. A cone-shaped, broad, dwaıf variety. Beautiful rich green.

Each 10


Biota orientalis, Blue-Green. Blue-Green Arborvitæ. Foliage blue-green; looser growth than Rosedale.

Each 10

B. orientalis excelsa. Broad Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Similar to B. prramidalis, except considerably broader in comparison to height. Slightly lighter green.

Each
10


BIOTA orientalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Upright, columnar growth with cedar-like, light green foliage. Very good for producing formal effects.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}$ \& B . | \$150 | \$13 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., B \& B . | 200 | 1750 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 275 | 2500 |
| 5 to 6 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 400 | 3750 |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 600 | 5500 |

Biota, Rosedale. Rosedale Arborvitæ. A popular, compact-growing form with small, soft bue-green foliage.

Each 10

| to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | \$0 75 \$6 50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 1251100 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}$ \& B . | 1501350 |

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$.
$150 \quad 13 \quad 50$

## CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

CEDRUS Deodara. Deodar Cedar. A pyramidal tree with beautiful bluish green foliage, especially handsome in spring. Does well in the South.

Each 10

| 2 to | $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$1 50 | \$13 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to | 4 ft ., B\&B. | 225 | 2000 |
| 4 to | 5 ft ., B\&B | 350 | 3250 |
| 5 to | $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 500 | 4500 |
| 6 to | $8 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}$ \& B. | 700 | 650 |
| 8 to | ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 1250 | 110 |

C. libani. Cedar of Lebanon. Stiff, needle-like foliage of dark green.

| Each | 10 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 150$ | $\$ 1350$ |


4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B}_{\&}$ B........ . . . . . . . . . . 350 3250
CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata. Chinese
Fir. An evergreen native in eastern Asia. Stiff, flattened, pointed leaves with broad white bands underneath. Attains a height of 80 feet.

| - | $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$1 00 | \$8 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to | $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 125 | 1100 |
| 4 to | $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 175 | 1500 |
| 5 to | $6 \mathrm{ft}$. , B\&B. | 250 | 2250 |
| 6 to | $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 350 |  |
| 8 to 10 | 0 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. |  | 4500 |

CUPRESSUS arizonica. Arizona Cypress. SmaII, scale-like leaves of pale green. Globular cones with woody scales. Reaches 40 feet in height.

| Each | 10 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2$ | 50 | $\$ 22$ |
| 3 | 50 |  |
| 50 | 32 | 50 |
| 500 | 45 | 00 |



Biota orientalis pyramidalis
(Pyramidal Arborvitæ)


Cedrus Deodara
Cupressus funebris. Weeping Cypress. Drooping branches and flattened branchlets. Leaves light green. Grows to 60 feet.

C. sempervirens Royali. Royal Italian Cypress. Tall, very narrow evergreen used as an accent in landscape planting. Rather dark green.

| Each | 10 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 200$ | $\$ 17$ | 50 |
| 2 | 50 | 22 |
| 30 |  |  |
| 3 | 00 | 27 |
| 4 | 50 |  |
| 4 | 00 | 35 |
| 5 | 50 |  |
| 7 | 50 | 50 |
| 7 | 65 | 00 |
|  |  |  |

JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. This Juniper forms a low, flat, widespreading plant. Foliage is bluish green. Succeeds practically anywhere and is especially valuable because it resists drought.

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A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE AND OFFICE GROUNDS
This is one of the show-places in North Florida, and is located on Transcontinental Highway U.S. 90. Directly across the Highway from
the office grounds are located the Azalea and Camellia beds, in which, during the blooming season, you can see a hu
and Camellias in bloom. The flowering season of Azaleas starts in January and runs through February and Marcl.
CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued
Juniperus communis. English Junipcr. Up-
right, dark green; slender, recurving branches. Can be pruned to any shape. Each 10

J. conferta. Shore Juniper. A spreading form; Iight green, feathery foliage. Each
18 to 24 in., $B \& B$......... $\$ 125 \quad \$ 11^{10} 00$ 18 to 24 in., $B_{\&}$ B.
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 125 & \$ 11 & 00 \\ 175 & 15 & 00\end{array}$ 2 to 3 ft ., B\&B.......... 1751500
J. densa glauca. Dwarf Blue Juniper. Dwarf, green, scale-like leaves. 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$

Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi. Waukegan Juniper. Long, trailing branches with steelblue leaves. Each 10

 J. Japonica sylvestris. Sylvester's Juniper. Narrow and upright in growth. The needle shaped leaves are steel-color, and the scale-like
leaves are light green.
 J. virginiana. Red Cedar. A rapid- 500 forming 00 J. virginiana. Red Cedar. A rapid-growing tree with a dark green head and spreading branche
Very dependable.

 RETINOSPORA ericoides. Cedar Cypress Dense and compact. Foliage light green. Not
particular as to soil.
Each
18
 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ R. plumosa. Plume Cypress. The man stem plume-like. A good hedge plant.
R. plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypres

3 to 4 ft t., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 50 \quad 1350$ 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$............... 2001750 R. squarrosa Sieboldi. Siebold Cypress. Dwar
and compact; bluish green leaves assuming and compact; bluish green leaves assuming
purplish tinge in cold weather. Each 10 18 to 24 in ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} . \ldots . . . . . .{ }^{2} 00$. $\$ 900$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots \ldots . . . .1251100$ R. squarrosa Veitchi. Moss Cypress. Silvery blue folage. A handsome form that grows
rapidly and shears well.
Each
18



## Flowering Shrubs

BUDDLEIA magnifica. Butterfly-Bush. A FORSYTHIA intermedia. Showy yelow flow

Bare roots.
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 0 \quad 50 & \$ 4 \quad 00 \\ 75 & 650\end{array}$
CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. popular shrub making a great show with its dazzling scarlet flowers. Yellow pear-shaped Bruit. Exct 18 to 24 in .
2 to 3 ft.
to 3 ft ....................... . $\$ 040$. 80 . 50 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $80 \quad \begin{array}{rl} \\ 7 & 00\end{array}$
DEUTZIA crenata. A profusion of pure white flowers produced on a strong, upright-growing
bush. Very valuable and fine. D. crenata, Pride of Rochester white flowers tinged pink. A vilarge, double and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Above two varieties, bare roots: 2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft .
4 to 5 ft .
ors horne on arching, spreading branches
F. suspensa Fortunei. Golden Bell. Both bark and blooms are golden yellow. Very vigAbove two varieties, bare roots 2 to 3 ft
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 0 & 50 & \$ 400\end{array}$
HYDRANGEA hortensis. French Hydrangea Very showy, ornamental shrubs that thrive in shady or half-shady locations. Blooms are pink or bue, depending on the 18 to 24 in .
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & { }^{10} \\ \$ 0 & 50 \\ \$ 4 & 00\end{array}$ 2 to 3 ft.
3 to
4 ft.
$\begin{array}{rrr}50 & \$ 4 & 00 \\ 75 & 650\end{array}$
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. unusually charming shrub. Its arching sprays are crowded with pale pink flowers, tubular in form.
Bare roots.
2 to 3 ft
3 to

| Each | ${ }^{10}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 060$ | $\$ 500$ |
| 80 | 7 |



Kolkwitzia amabilis


Spiræa Vanhouttei in shrub border

## FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

LAGERSTRCEMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. Attains 15 to 20 feet in height, and is one immense bouquet of bloom. Grows well all over the South and always attracts a great deal of favorable attention, especially from visitors from the North. Watermelon-Red and Pink.

Bare roots.


LONICERA fragrantissima. Bush Honeysuckle. Very fragrant creamy white flowers. Practically evergreen.
Bare roots.

| Each | 10 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0$ | 50 | $\$ 400$ |
| 75 | 600 |  |

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Mock Orange.
Pure white, very sweet-scented flowers, borne profusely.
P. grandiflorus. A popular large-flowering white variety.
P. virginalis. Immense, double white flowers; extremely fragrant.

| Above three varieties, bare roots: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 650 |
| 4 to 6 ft |  |  |

PLUMBAGO capensis. Light sky-blue flowers somewhat like phlox, borne profusely. Foliage light green. One of the most successful shrubs for southern Florida.

Each
$\$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 400$

PUNICA Granatum. Flowering Pomegranate. Makes a most at:tractive shrub, with reddish orange flowers. Fruit about the size of an orange, brownish yellow to red
Bare roots.
Each 10
2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 040$
10
3 to 4 ft
60
80
500
700

Punica Granatum nana. Dwarf Flowering Pomegranate. A dwarf form for the far South.


SPIRÆA Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Red Spirea. Of rather dwarf growth, with clusters of rose-colored blooms. A fine hedge plant.

## Bare roots.

Each 10
12 to 18 in.
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 0 & 50 & \$ 400\end{array}$
18 to 24 in
$60 \quad 500$
S. Billiardi. A tall variety with brown, hairy branches. Pink and White.
S. Thunbergi. Slender, drooping branches. A feathery appearance is produced by the small, bright green leaves. Pure white flowers.
S. Vanhouttei. The most graceful and airy of all. Pure white blooms on a 6-foot bush. Excellent for hedges or specimens on the lawn.
Above three varieties, bare roots: Each 10

| 18 to 24 in. | \$0 35 | \$2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 50 | 4 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 |  |

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste-Tree. A small tree with an aromatic odor. Grayish, starshaped foliage and pale lilac flowers.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 100 |  |

WEIGELA amabilis. An attractive, vigorousgrowing shrub with light pink blooms on spreading canes.
W. hybrida Hendersoni. Deep pink.
W. Lemoine Hybrids. Light rose.
W. rosea. Beautiful rose-colored flowers.
W. rosea variegata. A lovely form of above with silvery variegated leaves.



ANTIGONON leptopus. Pink-Vine. Heartshaped leaves and big clusters of pink flowers almost the whole year in Florida. A vigorousgrowing vine.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 0 \quad 50 & \$ 400\end{array}$
HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. An ornamental vine with Iarge evergreen foliage. Clings well to bricks. Plant only on shady walls or on the north side of buildings in Florida.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2-yr., } 15 \text { to } 18 \text {-in. runners.... } \begin{array}{l}
\text { Each } \\
\hline 0
\end{array} \quad 30 \quad \$ 2 \begin{array}{l}
10 \\
50
\end{array} \\
& 3-\mathrm{yr} \text {., } 2 \text { to } 3 \text {-ft. runners. } \\
& 40 \quad 350
\end{aligned}
$$

LONICERA Halliana. Running Honeysuckle. Exceptionally fragrant white flowers turning to buff. Vigorous growth and continuous bloom. Very choice.

| 2-yr. | Each $\$ 0$ | \$2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

WISTERIA sinensis. Blue Wisteria. Long clusters of sky-blue flowers on a strong-climbing vine.
2-yr..

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
\text { Each } & 10 \\
\$ 060 & \$ 550 \\
75 & 650
\end{array}
$$

3-yr.

## Miscellaneous Plants

BAMBUSA argentea. Dwarf Japanese Bamboo. An attractive Bamboo with dense clumps of smaII canes. Good windbreak.

| Medium clumps, B \& B . | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12 \times 12 \mathrm{in}$. . . . . . . . | \$100 | \$9 00 |
| Large clumps, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. $18 \times 18$ in. | 150 | 1350 |
| Specimen clumps, $B \& B$ $24 \times 24$ in. | 250 | 2250 |

CORTADERIA argentea. Pampas Grass. Huge clumps of very fine foliage are produced by this plant. Great silvery plumes, often 2 feet Iong, come in the fall. Very good with clumps of bamboo and other ornamental Grasses. Each 10 Medium clumps, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots \ldots .{ }^{2} 25 \quad \$ 1000$ Large clumps, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . . . . . .$. . . $200 \quad 1750$
LIRIOPE graminifolia. A low-growing, broadleaved Grass with spikes of Iavender flowers. Excellent in borders or shady places.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medium clumps | \$0 15 | \$1 25 |
| Large clumps | 25 | 200 |

OPHIOPOGON japonica. A Grass only 8 to 10 inches high, good as a ground-cover in the shade and also for edging beds. Withstands drought well.
$10 \quad 100$
Small clumps. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0$ 40 \$3 00
Medium clumps....... . . . . . . . 75600

YUCCA filamentosa. Ta!I flower-spikes bearing greenish white, bell-shaped blooms. A low grower with leaves about a foot long.

$$
\text { 3-yr. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 } 75 \$ \$ 60
$$



Yucca filamentosa


COCOS australis. PaIm with graceful, bluegreen, pinnate foliage, producing a very fine effect. Since the plant is dwarf in growth, it is especially good for parkways and other formal plantings, as well as for
tubs and urns outdoors

Each 10 $\$ 100 \quad \$ 900$


## Palms

CHAMÆROPS excelsa. Windmill PaIm. A dwarf- and slow-growing but very hardy Fan Palm.

Each
$\$ 125$${ }^{10} 00$ 18 to $24 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 125 \$ 1100$ 2 to 3 ft . $200 \quad 1750$

CYCAS revoluta. Sago PaIm. Dense, symmetrical crown of dark green leaves. Excellent for formal use and adapted to house culture in a sunny place, and if given good drainage. Each 10

18 to 24 in., $B \& B \ldots . . . \$ 125 \$ 1100$
PHOENIX canariensis. A very hardy Palm with an upright single stem and a dense crown of large, heavy, curving leaves of a pleasing green shade, often 15 feet long. Splendid as a specimen on the lawn or for avenue planting.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., B\&B. | 200 | 1750 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 350 | 3250 |

SABAL Palmetto. The beautiful hardy native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palm."

| 2 to 3 ft | \$150 | \$12 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | 250 | 2250 |
| 4 to 6 ft |  |  |

We guarantee every plant and tree to be in healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect.


Phœnix canariensis


Chamærops excelsa


Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood)

## Shade and Ornamental Trees

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin. Mimosa. A small tree with a low, spreading, flat-topped head. Large clusters of pink flowers.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 60 | 500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 75 | 650 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 125 | 1100 |
| 8 to 10 ft |  | 1500 |

ALEURITES Fordi. Tung-oil Tree. A tree attaining 25 feet in height, with ovate leaves 5 inches long. The seeds yield valuable oil.
Bare roots.

| Each | 10 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0$ | 50 | $\$ 400$ |
| 75 | 650 |  |
| 100 | 900 |  |

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud. A smaII, weIIshaped tree bearing a profusion of rosy pink flowers.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 40 | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 60 | 550 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 85 |  |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 125 | 100 |

CHIONANTHUS virginica. Fringe Tree. Large, glossy dark green leaves and showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers. Neat habit.

| Each | 10 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 050$ | $\$ 4 \quad 50$ |  |
| 80 | 750 |  |

CINNAMOMUM Camphora. Camphor Tree. A strong tree, hardy throughout Florida, with a very dense top and wide-spreading branches. May also be sheared for use as a large hedge.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$100 | \$9 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 125 | 1100 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 200 | 1750 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 300 | 2500 |
| For B\&B | abov | rices. |

CORNUS florida. Flowering Dogwood. Small tree or large shrub with a spreading top. Pure white flowers come early in the spring, followed by scarlet fruits. Well known and wcll loved.

## Bare roots.

| toot. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | . $\$ 050$ | \$4 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 650 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 125 | 1100 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 175 | 1500 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 250 | 2000 |
| For B\&B. prices. | cent to | above |

ILEX opaca. American Holly. The glossy leaved, red-berried Holly that means Christmas to all Americans. Grows well in the South. $\$ 175 \quad \$ 1500$


LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Grows to 140 feet high. Leaves lobed, glossy green, turning brilliant red in autumn. Native from Connecticut to Florida.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 75 | 650 |
| 4 to 6 ft | 100 | 900 |

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A pyramidal tree with leaves of an unusual shape, looking as if the top had been cut off. Conspicuous yellow flowers.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 60 | \$500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 650 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 100 | 900 |



IVıagnolia grandiflora

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Southern Magnolia.
The outstanding broad-leaved evergreen tree of the South. Bright shining green leaves and lemon-scented, waxy white blooms.

|  |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to | $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 00 | \$9 00 |
| 3 to | $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 50 | 1350 |
| 4 to | $5 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 225 | 2000 |
| 5 to | 6 ft ., B\&B. |  | 2750 |
| 6 to | $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 450 | 4000 |
| 8 to | 10 ft ., B \& B. | 750 | 6500 |

M. Soulangeana nigra. Chinese Magnolia. Large flowers that are dark purple outside and paler inside.

Each 10

M. stellata. Starry Magnolia. Fragrant white flowers 3 inches across; fruit red.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | \$2 00 | \$17 50 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 300 | 2750 |

POPULUS Simoni. Chinese Poplar. Grows 35 feet high. Leaves 5 inches Iong, whitish or pale green beneath.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$0 60 | \$5 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 75 | 650 |
| 6 to 8 ft | 100 | 900 |

PRUNUS americana. Wild Plum. A small native tree. Fruit yellow or red.
Bare roots.
2 to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft.
4 to 6 ft .

| Each |  | 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| .$\$ 0$ | 50 | $\$ 4$ |
| 0 |  |  |$)$

PYRUS coronaria. Wild Crabapple. Grows to 30 feet. Flowers rose changing to white. Fruit hard and sour.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 650 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 125 | 1100 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 200 |  |

QUERCUS Phellos. Willow Oak. Shining light green leaves. Reaches 60 feet in height.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 75 | \$650 |
| 4 to 6 ft | 100 | 900 |


| 4 | to $6 \mathrm{ft} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | 1 | 00 | 9 | 90 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 6 to 8 ft | 50 | 13 | 50 |  |  |

Q. virginiana. Live Oak. Evergreen foliage, rather grayish in color. Fine for street or lawn planting.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 | \$1 00 | \$9 00 |
| 4 to 6 | 125 | 11 |
| 6 to 8 | 200 | 17 |
| 8 to 10 |  |  |

For $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$., add 50 per cent to above prices.
SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. Wavy, bright green leaves; slender, pendent branches. Liked by everyone.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 50 | \$4 50 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 75 | 650 |

SCHINUS terebinthifolius. Brazilian Pepper. A large, scrambling shrub with dark green leaves and masses of scarlet berries. Valuable in open borders and will grow well almost anywhere in the South except where exposed to salt spray.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 125 | 1100 |

ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Small tree with slender, often drooping branches. Leaves smooth above and glabrous beneath.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 50 | \$400 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 75 | 650 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 125 | 1100 |
| 8 to 10 ft . |  | 1750 |

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaf Viburnum. White flowers in flat clusters; dark berries.

| Bare roots. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in | \$0 40 | \$3 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 60 | 500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 650 |

## Fruit Trees

## FIGS

Celeste. Juicy and sweet. Violet outside; flesh light to rose at center.
Magnolia. An excellent early variety.
Above two varieties
Each 10 18 to 24 in................. . $\$ 0$ \$ 30 \$2 50 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. ..... $50 \quad 450$

## GRAPES

Concord. The old favorite. Large, blue-black fruit; sweet and tender.
Niagara. Greenish yellow; of fine quality. Strong and prolific bearer.
Above two varieties:
Each 10 2-yr.......................... . $\$ 035$ \$3 00
James. Largest of the Muscadine Grapes. Black, juicy, and of fine quality.
Scuppernong. Delicious musky flavor. Large, bronze fruit; juicy.
Above two varieties:
Each 10 2-yr.......................... $\$ 045 \$ 400$

## GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. Probably the best all-round variety for both home and market use. Very juicy.

Each 10
2-yr.
\$0 $60 \quad \$ 500$

## KUMQUATS

Nagami. Oblong, golden yellow fruits freely borne. Rind sweet; pulp and juice of fine flavor.
18 to 24 in................ $\$ 060 \quad \$ 5^{\text {Each }} 00$ 18 to $24 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 060 \quad \$ 500$ 2 to 3 ft ................... $100 \quad 900$

## PEACHES

Belle of Georgia. White with red cheek. Prolific bearer. Widely used.
Carman. Large; creamy white, with bush. Juicy. Fine, free-bearing variety.
Elberta. Yellow with red cheek. The most popular variety in the South.
J. H. Hale. An extra-large freestone Peach. Excellent.
Mayflower. Tender, red, and juicy. Medium to large in size.


## JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Fuyugaki. Deep red skin and light, very sweet flesh. The best shipper and keeper.
Okame. Orange-yellow to carmine; of large size and excellent quality.
Tane-Nashi. Light yellow changing to red; flesh yellow. Very prolific. Fine commercial sort.
Triumph. Tomato-shaped; red skin and yellow flesh.
Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, light yellow fruits, changing to dull red, mottled orange-yellow; deep dull red flesh of fine quality.

| ove five varieties: | Each |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 40 | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 450 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 65 | 600 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 00 | 900 |

## PEARS

Pineapple. A large and handsome sort with a pleasing odor when ripe. Flesh coarse but juicy. Blight-resisting. Each 10

| 2 to | 3 ft . | \$0 40 | \$3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 ft . | 50 |  |
| o | 6 ft | 60 | 550 |
| 6 to |  | 00 |  |

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1150 \quad 1250$

## PLUMS

Abundance. An early red Plum with yellow flesh.
Burbank. Dark red with yellow flesh; sweet flavor.
Red June. The earliest sort.


## SATSUMA ORANGES

Owari. Deep orange with smooth rind. AImost seedless. Vigorous and hardy tree.


CITRANGEDIN. Small fruit from which an excellent drink can be made. Extremely hardy.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | \$0 50 | \$4 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 65 | 600 |

## MULBERRIES

Hicks. Good fruit produced all summer by rapid-growing, early-bearing trees.
Stubbs. Large, acid, black fruits of best quality.
Above two varieties: Each 10
3 to 4 ft . . $\$ 050$
$\$ 450$
4 to 5 ft .
65
600

## PECAN TREES

Frotscher. Large, oblong nut of good quality. Especially adapted for growing in the Gulf Coast country, Florida, and eastern Georgia.
Moneymaker. Medium-sized nut with meat of excellent quality.
Moore. Plump kernel of good flavor. Dependable bearer.
Schley. Medium to large-sized nuts. Very thin shell and highest-quality meat.
Stuart. Large kernels of good quality. Stands the cold better than most.
Success. Sturdy, prolific tree. Large, good nuts.
Above six varieties: Each $10 \quad 100$
2 to 3 ft . . . . . . ... $\$ 0 \quad 65 \quad \$ 550 \quad \$ 5000$

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . \quad 75 \quad 650 \quad 6000$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.

## BLACK WALNUTS

Rich nuts with a flavor all their own.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in . | \$0 35 | \$3 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 50 | 400 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 65 | 550 |



Azalea indica (Indian Azalea)

## Azaleas

## Indian Azaleas, Group 1

## PINK VARIETIES

Brilliant. Small-leaved, compact, bushy plants. Flowers deep rose-pink, borne freely.
Clear Pink. Hardy and compact plant with good foliage. Blooms late.
Crœmina. Light pink blooms borne freely by a bushy, hardy plant.
Duc de Rohan. Bushy, free-flowering plant producing medium-sized flowers of salmonpink.
George Franc. One of the earliest to bloom. Large pink flowers borne profusely.
Harry Veitch. Light pink, creped petals. Low and bushy.
Late Salmon. Compact grower, covered with salmon-pink flowers toward the end of the Azalea season.
Mme. Frye. Small, shiny leaves on a bushy, compact plant. Flowers light pink.
Pink Macrantha. Blooms very late. Bushy, compact growth.
Præstantissima. Semi-hardy, bushy growth. Free flowering.
Pride of Mobile. Large, light pink flowers in midseason.
Prince of Wales. Hardy, bushy plant. Free flowering; rather late.

## ORANGE VARIETIES

Glory of Sunninghill. A compact grower with good foliage. Medium-sized flowers.
Late Orange. Blooms produced in midseason on a bushy, hardy plant.
Prince of Orange. Good-sized flowers well mixed with the foliage.

## RED VARIETIES

Pride of Dorking. A good grower and late bloomer. Hardy and free flowering.
Red Macrantha. Late bloomer. Hardy and bushy.
Red Star. Open, tall-growing variety with many small bright red star-like flowers. Good behind lower-growing sorts.
Violacea Rubra. Deep violet with wavy petals. One of the best of this color.

## WHITE VARIETIES

Fielder's White. Large, pure white blooms on a strong, upright plant.
Flag of Truce. Hardy and bushy plant; double flowers.
Indica Alba. Bushy and compact.

## VARIEGATED VARIETIES

Cavendishi. Large white flower with a red throat.
Criterion. Salmon-pink with a white margin.
Iveryana. Low, compact growth. Flower white with pink stripe.
Vervaine. Tall, open plant. White blooms with red throat.
Vittata Fortunei. Flowers lavender and white. The earliest and longest bloomer.

PRICES OF GROUP 1
Each 10

| in. | Each | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | \$ 75 | \$450 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 100 | 900 |
| 18 to 24 in . | 50 | 1350 |
| 24 to 30 in . | 200 | 1750 |
| 30 to 36 in . | 300 | 2750 |

## Indian Azaleas, Group 2

## LAVENDER VARIETIES

Formosa. Robust plant with good foliage. Flowers very large, lavender-lilac. One of the easiest to grow.
Omurasaki. Rose-lavender blooms on a strong, hardy plant.
Phonicea. Narrower petals than Formosa; slower and more compact in growth.
ORANGE-RED VARIETY
President Clay. An early and free bloomer. Plant tall and hardy.
PINK VARIETY
Elegans. A fast grower with rather open habit. Early bloomer. Easy to grow.

PRICES OF GROUP 2


| 12 to 15 in . | 50 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in . | 75 | 650 |
| 18 to 24 in . | 125 | 1100 |
| 24 to 30 in . | 50 | 1350 |
| 30 to 36 in . | 225 | 2000 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 350 |  |

## Kurume Azaleas (Dwarf)

Hinodegiri. Vivid rosy scarlet flowers-one of the most brilliant of all. A shapely, dwarf plant that is ideal for potting or as a low hedge. A profuse bloomer.
Pink Pearl. Large clusters of beautiful salmonpink, hose-in-hose flowers. Very free-flowering, bushy grower.
Salmon Beauty. Large flowers, freely produced. Foliage light green.
Snow. Pure snow-white blooms on a compact plant with glossy green foliage.

PRICES OF KURUME AZALEAS

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in. | \$0 50 | \$4 50 |
| 8 to 12 in . | 75 |  |
| 12 to 15 in. |  | 1100 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 175 | 1500 |
| 18 to 24 in |  | 2250 |



Azalea Hinodegiri

## Native Azalea

AZALEA canescens. Known as the Wild Honeysuckle, this plant is found growing throughout northern Florida and southern Georgia on moist, acid soil with good drainage. Flowers are usually light pink, though sometimes white or deeper pink ones are found. Blooms in February and March. The plant grows naturally to large size but pruning will keep it within bounds.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | \$1 00 | \$9 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 125 | 1100 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 200 | 1750 |



Azalea canescens

## Camellias

Camellias, Group 1

## PINK VARIETIES

Pink Perfection. Shell-pink, wax-like flowers of medium size. Free flowering.
No. 97 Pink. Salmon-pink, medium-sized flower showing stamens in the center. Very profuse bloomer and one of the earliest.
No. 116 Deep Pink. Very deep pink, almost red. Vigorous grower; midseason bloomer.

## RED VARIETIES

Carnation. Bright red bloom of carnation form. Early bloomer.
Cheerful. Clear, bright cherry-red, very double flowers with high-pointed center and cupped petals. Blooms while still very small.
Henri Favre. Small red flowers with light stripe at end of petals.

## WHITE VARIETIES

Alba plena. Full, double, wax-like flowers. Early, free bloomer.
Lilyii. White, sometimes spotted pale pink.
Nobilissima. Yellow stamens; double.

White Varieties, continued
Purity. Symmetrical, exquisitely formed, snowy white flowers of large size. Very double, 5 to 6 inches across, opening slowly.

## VARIEGATED VARIETIES

Chandleri elegans. Very large, double flowers, cherry-red to pink in color, splotched white, with yellow stamens in center. Very beautiful.
Panache. Very full flowers of medium pink, heavily striped darker pink. Considerable variation in coloring on same bush.
No. 39 Variegated. Medium-sized bloom, mostly red with some white stripes.

|  | PRICES OF GROUP 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 12 in | Each <br> $\$ 100$ | $\$ 0_{0}^{10}$ |
| 12 to 15 in . | 125 | 1100 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 150 | 1350 |
| 18 to 24 in . | 200 | 1750 |
| 24 to 30 in . | ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300 | 2750 |
| 30 to 36 in . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400 | 3500 |

## Camellias, Group 2

## PINK VARIETIES

Rosita. Very double, medium-sized flowers of bright rose-pink, with petals delicately veined and arranged in a symmetrical, rosette-like form.
Sara Frost. Very double, deep pink flower freely produced late in the season.
Semi-double Pink. Large, clear light pink flower. Hardy.
RED VARIETIES
Duc de Bretagne. Rapid grower. Flowers medium brick-red and single, with many yellow stamens showing in center.
Semi-double Red. Vigorous grower; semidouble bright red flowers blooming early in the season.

## VARIEGATED VARIETY

No. 128 Variegated. Coloring is mostly red, with some white variegation. Medium-sized flowers.

## PRICES OF GROUP 2

Each 10

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in . | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 12 to 15 in . |  | 900 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 125 | 1100 |
| 18 to 24 in . | 150 | 1350 |
| 24 to 30 in . |  | 2000 |
| 30 to 36 in . | 300 | 2750 |

## Plants for Foundation Planting



Nandina domestica
8
Olea fragrans
8
Palms, Dwarf .16

## Plants for Shady Places

| Camellia | . 22 | Ilex opaca | 17 | Ophiopogon. | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Camellia Thea. | 6 | Illicium anisatum | 7 | Palms..... | 6 |
| Cycas revoluta. | 16 | Ligustrum | 7,8 | Pittosporum | 8,9 |
| Elæagnus | 6 | Liriope | 15 | Viburnum |  |
| Hydrangea. | 13 | Nandina domestica |  |  |  |

## Plants for Hedges

Abelia grandiflora . . . . . . . . . 5
Bamboos . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
Biotas......... . . . .
Ilex vomitoria . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Juniperus. . . . . . . . . . . . . 72
Ligustrum. 8
8

Pittosporum
8, 9
Severinia buxifolia . . . . . . . . . . . 9
Tea Plant. . . . . . . . . . . .
Nandina domestica. . ....... 8
Plants for Seaside Planting
Bottle-Brush . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6

Crape Myrtle
$\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Elæagnus... .. .. ................ . . . 6
Juniperus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11
Liriope . . . . . . . 12
Palms
Palms. ..... 16
Pittosporum ..... 8, 9
Raphiolepis japonica
Raphiolepis japonica ..... 9 ..... 9


## Bush Roses

## PINK VARIETIES

Antoine Rivoire. HT. Soft silvery pink that shades to peach at the center. Quite resistant to mildew, and a free bloomer.
Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. A sister of the famous Radiance and possessing the same vigor. Flowers lovely shell-pink.
Paul Neyron. HP. Very large, deep pink blooms. One of the largest Roses.
Pink Maman Cochet. T. Carmine-pink flowers, creamy buff at center. BeautifuI, healthy foliage.
Pink Radiance. HT. The universally known deep pink Rose whose vigorous growth is a yardstick by which to measure other varieties.

## RED VARIETIES

Black Prince. HP. Large, full, dark crimson flowers, shaded black. Vigorous growth.
Etoile de France. HT. Fragrant crimson blooms of good size.
Etoile de Hollande. HT. The finest red Rose in the world, without exaggeration. Flowers are crimson, with a velvety sheen and fine fragrance.
Louis Philippe. Ben. Good dark red shrub Rose.
Red Radiance. HT. Like Radiance, but a deeper shade of rose-red.

## YELLOW AND ORANGE VARIETIES

Lady Hillingdon. T. Pointed buds and cupped flowers of apricot-yellow. Good bloomer.
Luxembourg. HT. Does very well in the South. Rich apricot-yellow shaded copper, lighter yellow at tips of petals.
President Herbert Hoover. HT. Scarlet and yellow bud, becoming soft creamy yellow with scarlet marks. One of the most satisfactory garden Roses.
Talisman. HT. Colors range from scarlet and gold through rose and yellow, all in the same bloom. Splendid for cutting and in the garden.

## WHITE VARIETIES

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. Magnificent snow-white flowers of perfect form. Scentless. An old favorite.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Creamy buds and lovely white flowers tinted lemon in the center. Deliciously fragrant.

## Climbing Roses

Chaplin's Pink Climber. Quite Iarge, semidouble, brilliant pink flowers, borne freely
Marechal Niel. Deep golden yellow. Fragrant.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Bright red flowers in clusters. Highly recommended.
Reine Marie Henriette. Fragrant, rosy crimson flowers. Plant extremely vigorous.
Strong, 2-yr. plants of all varieties on this page, 35 cts. each; $\$ 1.00$ for 3 ; $\$ 1.75$ for 6 ; $\$ 3.00$ for $12 ; \$ 12.00$ tor $50 ; \$ 22.00$ per 100.


Chaplin's Pink Climber Rose


